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untainted consciences, pure Christian faith and an earnest desire to see Christian people everywhere succored in their time of suffering and lifted from their abject subjection and distress and enabled to stand upon their feet and take their place among the free nations of the world."

MANDATE REFUSED BY THE SENATE

On June 1, after a six hours' debate in the Senate, the following resolution, which had been reported out by the Committee on Foreign Relations, was passed by a vote of 52 to 23:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress hereby respectfully declines to grant to the Executive the power to accept a mandate over Armenia, as requested in the message of the President dated May 24, 1920."

Previously three important resolutions, introduced for strategical reasons, had been defeated. Senator Hitchcock offered a resolution extending economic aid to be administered by a joint commission that would have entrusted to it rehabilitation of the country. It was lost by a vote of 34 to 41.

A motion recommitting the matter to the Foreign Relations Committee was defeated by a party vote.

An amendment to the committee's suggested (and finally adopted) resolution, giving it affirmative form and granting the President the power to accept the mandate, introduced by Senator Brandegee, was lost by a vote of 12 to 62, the only Senators voting for it being Democrats from the Southern States. This vote marked the lowest measure of backing for the President shown by any vote of the Senate on any post-war issue.

The day following the debate Mr. Bryan, as influential a Protestant layman prominent in the political world as the country has, endorsed the action of the Senate in rejecting the "mandate."

THE HOUSE DECLINES TO ACT

On June 3 the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, by a vote of 7 to 6, voted to report favorably a resolution declining to give the President authority to accept this mandate, and on the 4th the Republican leaders decided not to act on the matter for reasons of expediency.

REPUBLICAN PARTY GOES ON RECORD

The Republican National Convention, June 10, adopted a platform with the following plank in it dealing with the Armenian mandate:

We condemn President Wilson for asking Congress to empower him to accept a mandate for Armenia. The acceptance of such mandate would throw the United States into the very maelstrom of European quarrels.

According to the estimate of the Harbord Commission, organized by authority of President Wilson, we would be called upon to send 59,000 American boys to police Armenia and to expend \$276,000,000 in the first year and \$756,000,000 in five years. This estimate is made upon the basis that we would have only roving bands to fight, but in case of a serious trouble with the Turks or with Russia a force exceeding 200,000 would be necessary.

No more striking illustration can be found of President Wilson's disregard of the lives of American boys or American interests.

We deeply sympathize with the people of Armenia and stand ready to help them in all proper ways, but the Republican Party will oppose now and hereafter the acceptance of a mandate for any country in Europe or Asia.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE RISING TIDE OF COLOR AGAINST WHITE SUPREMACY. By *Lothrop Stoddard*. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York City. Pp. 310. \$3.00.

Mr. Stoddard's book has such elements of sensational interest in it that Mr. Hearst has been giving it much publicity in his periodicals, the impulse to do so being the author's agreement with the journalist's long-time crusade against Asiatics and their invasion of the Pacific Coast States of the Union. But back of the sensationalism of the book is a serious array of facts and arguments that have won the endorsement of Madison Grant, who writes the foreword, and that all Caucasians bent on defending race interests must face. Mr. Grant, be it said, is the author of a scholarly book on "The Passing of the White Race."

Mr. Stoddard's thesis is that the World War and its subsequent period of famine and disease have so decimated the peoples who are without color that the world now faces "revolutionary, even cataclysmic, possibilities," when the black, yellow, and brown peoples decide to migrate in large numbers and invade lands now in possession of whites, or when they take up arms to practice tactics that they have learned during the war as combatants serving in the white armies. What was done during the war does not alarm him as much as what has been done since "peace" was declared. To quote his own words: "The white world's inability to frame a constructive settlement, the perpetuation of intestine hatreds, and the menace of fresh white civil wars, complicated by the specter of social revolution, evoke the dread thought that the late war may be merely the first stage in a cycle of ruin." The implication of this statement, and indeed of the whole book, is that the white race is the world's hope, and that its destruction would mean humanity's downfall. It is a common assumption, but it is only an assumption, a form of race egotism.

The illogic of the book is that while its author denounces national prejudices and conflicts he is quite willing to stimulate racial ones. He denies the values that inhere in other races than his own, and deprecates an idealism or doctrinarism, such as the New Testament, for instance, sets forth, implying that all men are brothers, and that God is a common father. He wants the "white civil war" to stop, but only so that the whites may be strong enough to master the rest of the world. From 1500 to 1900 they "carried forward the proud oriflamme of white expansion and world-dominion." Japan's defeat of Russia marked the turn of the tide and was a landmark in history.

The significance of this book is that the United States now has a thinker like Gobineau, author of "De l'Inégalité des Races Humaines," and Houston Chamberlain, author of "The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century," who is calling his countrymen to unite to fight inferior white and all non-white race stocks. What he wants is a "pan-Nordic syndication of power for the safeguarding of the race heritage and the harmonious evolution of the whole white world." It is a policy that involves anti-Semitism, restriction and ultimate exclusion from residence in America of the Mediterranean races, and a combination of the United States with Great Britain and the British dominions to shut out settlement of Asiatics within their borders. Russian pan-Slavism is the next peril which Europe faces, especially if it succeeds under Bolshevik leadership in arraying the populations of mid-Asia and India against British rule. The author calls for Great Britain's refusal to renew the alliance with Japan—a policy always denounced by British residents in the Orient and never more so than now.

NORDISK FREDSKALENDER, 1919-20. Edited by *Knut Sandstet* and issued in Stockholm by Svenska Freds. Och Skiljedomsforeningens Forlag.

This admirably printed and illustrated annual yearbook of the Northern Peace Union includes among its contents a valuable symposium of opinion on what should now be adopted as the international language, publicists, philologists, traders, and business men in countries other than France, England, and Germany being furnished with ques-

tionaires. English has majority of the votes, French not a few, and here and there a voter appears favoring a return to Latin. It is generally conceded that the war has militated against acceptance of an "international" language for some time to come, the emphasis upon "nationalism" helping to create this reaction. The manual also contains much official information as to the developments in the peace movement in Scandinavian countries.

THE MISSIONARY OUTLOOK IN THE LIGHT OF THE WAR. By *the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook*, of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Association Press, New York City. Pp. 302, with appendices.

This is one of a series of books projected by the Council, and the second to be published. It has been edited by a committee working under the direction of Robert E. Speer. It deals with subdivisions of the general topic, indicated by the following topics: "The Enhanced Significance and Urgency of Foreign Missions in the Light of War"; "The Effect of War on the Religious Outlook in Various Lands," and "Missionary Principles and Policies in the Light of War." No preceding conflict has ever so seriously disturbed the Christian churches of the world, probing into the ethics of their conduct, the propriety of their methods as propagandists, and the interrelations of missionary and nationalistic propaganda. Similarly, no previous war has called forth just such literature as is found in this compilation of opinions by men and women in all lands, facing a variety of problems due to changes in political and social structure on a scale never before seen.

THE PEACE IN MAKING. By *H. Wilson Harris*. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City. Pp. 206, with appendices.

Mr. Harris represented the *London Daily Chronicle* at Paris during the Peace Conference. He previously had written a book on "President Wilson, His Problems and His Policy." An admirer of the President then, he still is; and the reader gets quite a different impression in this book of the American delegation's record at Paris from that which is registered in Professor Keynes's book. Mr. Harris has a good pictorial style, and when he describes the external aspects of the conference he is at his best. He believes in the League, justifies most of the decisions of the Conference, and expects the League to gain in prestige, so that in time, by the use of no stronger pressure than an economic boycott on a world scale, any recalcitrant power may be forced to obey the fiat of the League. It is strange how many theorists salve their international consciences with the ointment of that worst of all war agonies, an "international boycott."

A STRAIGHT DEAL OR THE ANCIENT GRUDGE. By *Owen Wister*. The Macmillan Co., New York City. Pp. 287. \$2.00.

Mr. Wister is a man of letters, of the old stock of first settlers in and about Philadelphia, bred on British literature and political traditions, and personally rampant for American participation in the war with Germany at least three years before the United States entered the conflict. His only solution of future foreign relations of the United States is by an alliance of the republic with the empire; and, so believing, he wishes no friction to arise now. This book deals with the share that American school-books have had in causing antipathy to Great Britain among the people of this country; with the cases of friction between the two nations that have been settled by diplomacy, though not without leaving scars; and with the differences in manners and customs which at first make it difficult for the two peoples to understand or to like each other. The book is marred by slurs on responsible national officials who knew the precise state of public opinion of the whole country from 1914 to 1917, and by ignorance of conditions that make for more or less permanent conflict between Great Britain and the United States, so long as the British policy is imperialistic and so long as Great Britain is a monarchy. Pleading

for amity, Mr. Wister often shows venom, directed against conditions here which he does not like, but which he is quite powerless to change, the United States being what it is, a nation including men of many races, many of which do not love Great Britain and never will. He is quite justified in pleading for use of school-books that tell the truth. But here again the plain fact is that school histories cannot be written and widely used in this country which deal with history objectively. Religious, racial, and sectional prejudices, organized to bring pressure upon publishers, see to it that the tale is told as the peoples who read them want it told.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF FRANCE IN THE AMERICAN WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE. By *Captain Joachim Merlant*. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City. Pp. 207.

This is an authorized edition, issued under the patronage of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of a work by an assistant professor of the Faculty of Letters in the University of Montpellier, and translated by Mrs. Mary Bushnell Coleman. It is dedicated to M. Jusserand, the present Ambassador of France to the United States, whose own writings on this theme have been done with a characteristic combination of scholarship and literary charm. The author was in this country in 1916, speaking in the interests of France and visiting not less than fifty of our cities. He fought with distinction in the French army in the Argonne district, was severely wounded, and was decorated with the Legion of Honor and mentioned in dispatches. Coming to us on his "furlough of convalescence," he not only won us by his distinction of mind and spirit, but also fell in love with our ideals and national characteristics. Returning home, he decided to tell anew the story of Lafayette and Rochambeau for the benefit of both French and American readers; and he did his work well. He claims for his book a spirit of truth and friendship, but lays no claim to special erudition.

No reader of this book can fail to be impressed with the intellectual and spiritual values as well as the military salvation which the young republic received from the aid France gave us in our Revolution. Louis XVI, Vergennes, Franklin, Lafayette, Washington and lesser men had to meet then, as we are meeting now, a variety of forces hostile to the establishment of friendly relations between the two peoples. Individualism, parochialism, congressional stupidity and meanness, and hostile propaganda, then as now, made the task of the responsible leaders in the rapprochement more difficult than it should have been. But when the war closed, when Lafayette and Rochambeau returned home, and when war gave way to diplomacy, and the terms of peace had to be made, the two peoples loved each other with an affection that resembled nothing ever known before in history. It was a love that faded, but did not pass away. It flamed up again during 1914-18, and nothing now should mar the course of its further development.

IMMORTAL YOUTH: A MEMOIR OF FRED A. DEMMLER. By *Lucien Price*. Macgrath-Sherrill Press, Boston. Pp. 54. \$1.00.

"The wastage of war," as it decimates the best of the thinkers, artists, and spiritual leaders of the youth of a land, has been much dwelt upon by British and French writers since the armistice was signed. For some unaccountable reason, American authors have not emphasized this horrible phase of the problem. But Mr. Price, a Boston journalist, always goes to the target of truth in his thinking and writing. Hence this memoir he has written of a gallant friend, who was a rising portrait painter, provokes thought on this grimmest side of war at the same time that it delights the reader with the story of the friendship formed by the two men from the mid-West. Their reactions to the neo-Puritanism of Boston, their revels in Nature's charms as displayed on ocean front and inland hill, and their midnight talks on art, literature, and social reconstruction are registered with a light Gallic touch and ironic power.